

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Chinese Communist Militia

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1. The Chinese Communists are making use of their militia in the control of dissident elements. They consider that the use of militia has the following advantages:
 - a. After training, able-bodied men in the various villages are sent to serve as guards to interrogate travelers and to assist with agrarian reform and liquidation movements. Since they still engage in farming, their work with the militia does not detract from production. They receive no compensation for their services.
 - b. Weapons which consist of spears and old and damaged rifles, are furnished largely by the people.
 - c. The militia are used to meet shortages in the regular army. After being given relatively simple training, the militia meets preliminary army requirements.
 - d. Since Communist officials have distributed land to poor farmers, many of the latter have been induced to join the militia as a means of showing their gratitude to their benefactors.
 - e. The militia is better informed than the regular army on the local customs and dialect and has greater familiarity with local situations.
2. When the militia cannot cope with a situation, units in the military district such as public security units and border area columns are used instead. If these units fail to control the situation, the field army is called in. The militia is now in control of Kwangsi, where it works with the field army. Militia units have contributed a great deal to the Korean campaign.
3. On 4 April, at a conference of the people's armed service, the militia was requested to accomplish the following:
 - a. Take part in the suppression of secret service workers, join in other struggles, and take part in agrarian reform.
 - b. Participate in production.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. Strengthen the organization.
2. Improve its working ability.
3. Encourage its members to read newspapers.

On several occasions members of the militia have rebelled against Communist authority and joined Nationalist guerrilla bands. This has happened most frequently in mountainous areas. Rebellions among the militia have been poorly organized and have usually been suppressed promptly. As an added precaution against revolt, members of the militia are ordinarily not given sentry duty. Specific instances of rebellion by the militia follow:

- a. On 11 April, LIN Yao-ming (林耀明), company commander in the militia at Hsinhsing (110-04, 19-34), refused to fill a vacancy in the Communist field army destined for Korea and took his men to join the guerrillas at Hsi Shan (112-24).
- b. On 15 April, 1,000 militia members from 16 villages in Ch'ingyuan (113-01, 23-24) rebelled and killed a number of Communist officials before joining the guerrillas in Tanshuan (112-30, 23-43).
- c. On 2 June, ten members of the militia in K'ai-p'ing joined attacking guerrillas and killed several Communist officials as well as seven militiamen who refused to support the guerrillas.
- d. On 3 June, 500 men from Kueip'ing (110-05, 23-24) and P'ingnan (110-22, 23-33) gathered at Wulink'ou (110-33, 23-24) and rebelled. After killing 70 village officials and burning local government buildings, they fled to Peng Hsia (112-20) Mountain and joined a guerrilla band there.
- e. On 10 June, a battalion of militia in Kueip'ing hsien killed local Communist officials, burned government buildings, and joined a local guerrilla unit.
- f. On 16 June, a platoon of militia in Kaoyao (112-28, 23-03) joined guerrillas near Kaoyao and Yunfou (112-04, 22-56) under the direction of their leader, WU Ming (伍明).
- g. On 18 June, a company of militia in Kaoyao, numbering 30, joined guerrillas in the mountainous district bordering Kaoyao and Sashui (112-37, 23-24).

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